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## GEN. HOOKER TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26.—General Orders No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major Gen. Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

Major General Commanding the  
Army of the Potomac.

It was announced some days ago that the 109th Illinois regiment, with Gen. Grant, in Mississippi, had mutinied. A letter writer says:—"This regiment is one of the three K. G. C. regiments from the Southern part of Illinois, and behaved very badly in the State before it left, attacking the houses of private citizens, beating Union men, &c. One of the plans of the K. G. C.'s is to surrender or refuse to fire on their Southern brethren, and it appears this regiment tried to carry it out.—The lieutenant colonel is said to have gone over to the Confederates."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, an Administration journal, suggests to the President the propriety and expediency of issuing still another proclamation, not addressed to the "loyal blacks," but to the "non-slaveholding whites" of the South.

A board of officers of the Engineer and Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to meet for the purpose of considering the subject of improvements in pontoon bridges and their transportation.

A conference was held on Monday, at the White House, in which Secretary Stanton and several prominent Senators and Representatives participated, and in which political matters of grave importance were discussed and determined. That a change of administrative policy in many essential respects will be the result is regarded as certain, even if it occasions official changes in important places.

It was reported at Key West that the Confederate steamer Oreto had escaped from Mobile, and there was some doubt whether it was the Oreto or the Alabama that had been off Galveston.

A SCENE IN THE U. S. SENATE.—Mr. Saulsbury, yesterday, was denouncing in forcible terms the President of the United States and the acts of the administration; he stated that Mr. Lincoln was the weakest man ever placed in a high office. He said he had been in conversation with him, and knew he was an imbecile.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa.—I think the Senator ought not to be allowed to continue such remarks.

Mr. Saulsbury was admonished by the Vice President that his remarks were out of order, when he proceeded to denounce the President, stating that if he "wanted to paint a despot, he would paint the hideous form of Abraham Lincoln."

The Chair decided such remarks as completely out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury.—Will the point of order be submitted to writing?

The Vice President told the Senator to take his seat; that his remarks were out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury.—I shall not take my seat until I know what I have said that is out of order.

The Vice President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury.—The voice of freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The Vice President.—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then advanced to Mr. Saulsbury, who refused to go, making a motion to his side pocket, but after some conversation the two walked toward the cloak room, and then Mr. Saulsbury stopping, sat down on the sofa near the west entrance of the Senate chamber. Mr. Saulsbury was engaged in earnest conversation there with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and after talking for a time, took from his side pocket a revolver, which he turned several times in his hand, and then replaced. Afterwards he went out with the officer, but returned again in about half an hour, when, after sitting awhile in his seat, he advanced to the desk near the Speaker's chair, and made several attempts to gain the floor; when

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, called him to order, and read a rule of the Senate which deprives a Senator of the right to speak after having been called to order for contempt of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury.—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say I am in contempt to any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr. Clark in the chair).—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat. He is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury.—Just as I please, and not otherwise.

[Cries of "Order!" from several Senators.]

The Chair.—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms approached the Senator from Delaware, who refused at first to accompany him, but after some conversation left the chamber.

After being gone for about half an hour, Mr. Saulsbury returned again, and made several efforts to gain the floor.

The Chair (Mr. Clark).—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury.—No, sir, I will not take my seat.

The Chair.—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Sumner.—I rise to a question of order. I understood that the Senator was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I

see him on the floor now. I am not aware that the order of the Chair committing him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms has been discharged.

The Chair.—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury.—I should like to see that order executed by any one.

(The Senator then took his seat, swearing at Mr. Sumner and other Senators, and muttering inaudibly to the Sergeant-at-Arms, as he approached, but refusing to leave. Soon after, he retired to the cloak-room with that officer. After the lapse of considerable time, he returned to his seat, whence he was conducted from the Senate Chamber.)—[Wash. Chronicle.]

Arrangements have been consummated by Dr. Walter, the architect of the capitol, in Washington, for the placing of Crawford's bronze statue of "liberty" upon the tholus of the dome, on the 4th of July next.

Gens. Burnside and Sumner are at Willards' and Gen. Franklin at his residence, on I street in Washington. This forenoon a leave of absence was granted to Gen. Sumner, who proposes to visit his family in the interior of New York.

On Sunday night last, Mr. Howard Griffith, of Montgomery county Md., being aroused by hearing a noise among his chickens, went to his poultry house, when he discovered a man in the act of stealing his chickens. Being armed with his gun, he fired at and wounded severely the thief, who proved to be a cavalryman stationed in the neighborhood. Mr. Griffith's conduct was considered, by the commanding officer, justifiable.

An unfounded story of the arrest of Gens. Franklin and Sumner by order of the U. S. War Department, for asking to be relieved when in the face of the enemy, is afloat. There is no truth in it.

General Joseph Hooker, of the Army of the Potomac, is a native of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in 1833.

We have continual accounts of alleged barbarities, on both sides, in the prosecution of the war in Missouri. Some of these statements represent atrocities shocking to humanity, and it is to be hoped are exaggerated.

The submarine battery which was intended to remove the Confederate obstructions in the James river, has turned out a complete failure. She cost the U. S. Government some fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of her armament. Upon her recent trial trip, she sank at once to the bottom (instead of floating just beneath the surface,) and it has since been found impossible to raise her. The frame is fast breaking up by the action of the breakers. She is near Coney Island.

Advices from Hilton Head report the sailing of an iron-clad and other vessels from that point on the 24th inst. Gen. Hunter had arrived and taken command of the department. The Confederate iron-clad Atlanta lies in Ossibow Sound, in full view of the Federal blockading fleet.